

RAINNIE DEANE: A FRIEND OF  
SMALL BUSINESS

## HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 7, 2005*

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor and thank a public servant who dedicated a large part of her life to public service and in particular to helping small businesses.

Lorraine "Rainnie" Deane began her Federal career in 1977, serving as a staffer for the Committee on the Budget in the United States Senate and then later as a staffer for the Senate Committee on Small Business from 1981 to 1989. In 1989, "Rainnie" joined the Small Business Administration (SBA) and began working with the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs. Ms. Deane retired just recently on May 31, 2005, after 28 years of distinguished service.

She has always been an outstanding help to us here in the Congress, and especially to my staff and their predecessors on the Committee on Small Business.

Prior to entering Federal service, "Rainnie" worked for the private sector in the late 1960's to the late 1970's. In the mid to late 1960's, "Rainnie" was self-employed as a model in the metropolitan DC area. As a take-off on Britain's Twiggy, "Rainnie" was named "The Face of '68" and articles appeared in the London Financial Times and the Washington Post. She also appeared on network TV doing fashion shows. She was a true entrepreneur in her own right.

In addition to her work for small business "Rainnie," a breast cancer survivor, has been very active in raising funds for cancer research. "Rainnie's Dream Team" of over 50 friends and colleagues just participated in the June 3, 2005 Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure in Washington, DC, the most recent of her teams supporting this noble cause.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to reiterate my congratulations and gratitude to "Rainnie" for her excellent service to the Federal government, small business, and society. I wish her a happy and well-deserved retirement.

CONGRATULATING THE CIGARROA  
FAMILY, LAREDO BUSINESS PER-  
SONS OF THE YEAR

## HON. HENRY CUELLAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 7, 2005*

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Cigarroa Family, Laredo Business Persons of the Year.

Joaquin Cigarroa Jr., along with his sons Ricardo, Carlos, Francisco, Joaquin, and daughter Patricia comprise a unique group of medical professionals and business entrepreneurs.

The Cigarroas have demonstrated a great ability to seek opportunity and create enterprise within their community. The family has consistently expressed their devotion to Laredo, dedicating their lives to the education and health of their city.

The Cigarroa Family has contributed significantly to the development of the healthcare in-

dustry in South Texas, partnering in 2004 with others to create the Laredo Cardiac Rehabilitation and Wellness Center. The family is currently developing the Cigarroa Heart and Vascular Institute.

I am honored to recognize the Cigarroa Family, Laredo Business Persons of the year. I applaud the Cigarroas for their commitment to the medical industry and the positive impact they have had on their local economy.

LESSONS FROM THE LIFE OF  
MALCOLM X

## HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 7, 2005*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to draw the attention of the 109th Congress to the life of Malcolm X. Four months ago was the 40th anniversary of the tragic assassination of Malcolm X. Last month, I called on this body to recognize and commemorate the 80th birthday of this brilliant man who rose from a life of crime and incarceration to become a famed civil rights leader. Today, I ask this chamber to reflect on the circumstances that led Malcolm X down the path he took and to imagine how his life and our lives might have been different had he lived into his 80s.

Despite much hardship and struggle in his life, he rose to be a powerful voice of a disenfranchised Black America. His father, a believer in Garveyism and a champion of Black Nationalism, was found dead on the railroad tracks near his home. His mother quickly sank into a deep depression and alcoholism. He was split from his brothers, sisters, and mother shortly thereafter. Despite an impressive academic record, he was discouraged from pursuing a career in law by a favorite white teacher. By his 20s, he had turned to a life of crime that appeared to offer more opportunities for a young black man in the 1940s.

To young Malcolm, racism was at the heart of his family breakdown, the barriers to his advancement, and the limitations of Black America. All around him were examples of a system that discriminated against, despised, and debilitated Black America. Crime, drugs, death, limited opportunities, inadequate finances, segregation, and racism were facets of his daily life. They framed his view of the world around him and of the individuals within the political and economic hierarchy.

As a result of a religious conversion he experienced in jail, Malcolm would join the Nation of Islam and become one of its most influential ministers. Motivated by his spirit, pride, and desire to defend his Black people, he would see the Nation of Islam as a voice for the disenfranchised, the poor, and the discriminated. He would connect his life story to the lives of those with whom he came in contact and explain their story through his own experience. Their dismay with the system was his dismay; their need for leadership was his strength. He instilled in those he met in his journey a sense of pride that many had lost. He restored their hope in themselves. He demanded more of himself and more of them.

He told America about the oppression and racism that held his people back and demanded that the injustices be undone. With

that demand came a call for Black America to stand up for themselves, to insist upon their freedoms as men and women, and to settle for nothing less. He became the voice for a segment of Black America that would no longer accept the status quo. He became a champion for justice, equality, and self-determination.

While many feared the hatred and determinism that underlined Malcolm X, many also missed his transformation to El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz. El-Shabazz had traveled to Mecca and seen with his own eyes the kindness of all people and the international extent of oppression. He saw that injustices were not just a White-Black dynamic in the United States, but a challenge that existed across the world, across races, and across systems of government. He returned from his travels with a new developing world philosophy.

Malcolm X was an influential leader of the Civil Rights Movement and is an admired champion of current generations. His struggle is seen as a universal struggle that groups the world over have fought. He influenced change in the role of African-Americans in this country. His thoughts still shape the ideas of the young and old today. This Congress, this Nation, must come to terms with the meaning and significance of this great man, as we advance into this new century.

I submit for the RECORD and for our reflection the following CaribNews article by Michael D. Roberts on Malcolm X. It provides further insight into the development of El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz and it offers a view of Black Moses.

BLACK MOSES: THE INTERNATIONAL APPEAL  
FOR THIS BLACK NATIONALIST STILL LIVES

MAY 31, 2005.—As we celebrate the 80th "earthday" of legendary Black Nationalist leader, Malcolm X, he still commands the attention and interest of millions of people—Black, White, and others. And even now there are still attempts to settle once and for all the circumstances surrounding his untimely demise.

Malcolm's contribution to the development of Black people and the Black race the world over serves as a timeless positive lesson in today's troubled climate of racism, petty prejudice and discrimination. His life and times also make the translucent point that greatness can start from very humble circumstances and that ultimately the power of goodness must triumph over those of evil.

Indeed, his example, in so short a lifetime, is a remarkable study in the metamorphosis from ordinary Malcolm Little, born on May 19, 1925, to a Garveyite father and Grenadian mother, to convicted felon and con man, to Malcolm X, the top minister of the Nation of Islam (NOI) and finally to El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz, internationalist, Black nationalist, and statesman. Incredibly all this was done in less than four decades. To all that I would take the liberty of adding: "Black Moses martyred for the cause of Black Liberation."

But the events which would transform a disillusioned Black street hustler known as "Detroit Red" into an international symbol of Black pride provide serious and objective lessons in today's hostile social and political climate. So, too, the study of the public and international ministries of Malcolm X should never be solely focused on his early radical pronouncements as many of his detractors are wont to do.

After all his early, formative perceptions of society were formed after he saw his father viciously murdered by the racist, white supremacist Ku Klux Klan organization, and his mother fall victim to the debilitating